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File Formats 101

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File Formats 101

Kathryn Lybarger

Paul Revere's Ride

Listen my children and you shall hear Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five; Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers that famous day and year.



Paul Revere's Specification

... If the British march By land or sea from the town to-night, Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch Of the North Church tower, as a signal light, --One, if by land, and two, if by sea









A better signal



How many signals?

• The British are not coming (yet).

• The British are coming by land.

• The British are coming by sea.



More options

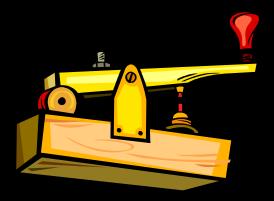
 The British are coming in some other way – look out!



• There is some other problem – come see.

Western Union "92 code" (1859)

- 1 Wait a minute.
- 7 Are you ready?
- 27 Priority, very important.
- 73 Best Regards.
- 88 Love and kisses.



More than one tower?

- (000) The British are not coming (yet).
- (001) The British are coming by land.
- (010) The British are coming by sea.
- (0 1 1) The British are coming!!
- (100) Love and kisses.
- (101) We are out of tea.
- (110) We are out of milk.
- (111) We are out of lanterns.

Binary numbers

Each position represents a power of two:
 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

• $7 = 4 + 2 + 1 \rightarrow 00000111$

• $20 = 16 + 4 \rightarrow 00010100$



Binary is compact

 All numbers between 0 and 255 can be represented using 8 bits (one byte).

• 255 = 128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 11111111

• 128 = 128 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 10000000

Binary is flexible

• 0, 1 written as text

negative/positive polarity on magnetic media

• low voltage / high voltage on a wire

lanterns not lit / lanterns lit in towers

File formats

A **file format** is a specification for interpreting a bitstream as meaningful data.

Examples:

- 0 = black, 1 = white (bitmap image)
- Group as binary numbers -> letters (ASCII)
- "Executable" code

File formats are interpreted by software.

Do not trust file name extensions

Rename If you change a file name extension, the file may become unusable. Are you sure you want to change it? Yes





photo.mp3

Preservation file formats

A **preservation file format** is a file format which stores data in a way such that it can be faithfully rendered by computer systems now and in the future.

The same file format forever?

• Example: Project Gutenberg (1970's)

• Now allows XHTML, images, audio

• Insists on plain ASCII copy



Format migration

• You need not use the same file format forever

Must have sufficient data and context to migrate data to other formats

• Those formats should similarly be preservation file formats

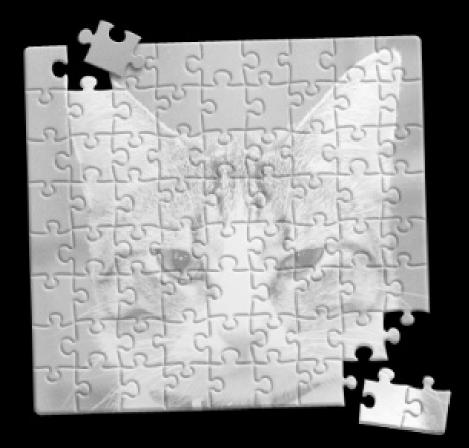
Preservation file formats should be lossless

• All analog to digital conversions are lossy.

 A lossless format is one such that conversion of digital data into this format loses no more data.

Lossless / lossy formats

- Files in lossy formats do not (typically) lose data when you view them
- They might if you SAVE them as you close them, even if you save in the same format



$\mathsf{JPG} \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} \mathsf{JPG} \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} \mathsf{JPG} \dots$





Preservation file formats should be open

An open format is one where the mode of presentation of the data is transparent, or the format specification is publically available.

-- from openformats.org

Transparent presentation of data

HTML code:

My favorite show is <i>Quantum Leap</i>.

Renders as:

My **favorite** show is *Quantum Leap*.

Format specification

A TIFF file begins with an 8-byte image file header, containing the following information:

- Bytes 0-1: The byte order used within the file. Legal values are:
 - "II" (4949.H)

"MM" (4D4D.H)

In the "II" format, byte order is always from the least significant byte to the most significant byte, for both 16-bit and 32-bit integers This is called *little-endian* byte order. In the "MM" format, byte order is always from most significant to least significant, for both 16-bit and 32-bit integers. This is called *big-endian* byte order.

Bytes 2-3 An arbitrary but carefully chosen number (42) that further identifies the file as a TIFF file.

The byte order depends on the value of Bytes 0-1.

Bytes 4-7 The offset (in bytes) of the first IFD. The directory may be at any location in the file after the header but *must begin on a word boundary*. In particular, an Image File Directory may follow the image data it describes. Readers must follow the pointers wherever they may lead.

Preservation file formats should be unencumbered

• Formats may require royalties to use the format.

• Licenses may disallow reverse-engineering

• Leads to "lock-in"

Example: LZW compression

• Used in GIF, compressed TIFF

• Subject to multiple patents (now expired)



Example: EndNote

• Academic reference manager

 An open-source alternative, Zotero, allowed importing EndNote files

• EndNote brought a lawsuit against Zotero

• Case was dismissed

Preservation file formats should be resistant to corruption

- Physical media degrades
- File systems become corrupt
- Files do not always transfer correctly



File corruption





File corruption





File corruption



Location of corruption is important

- Many file formats have a "magic number"
 - PDF %PDF
 GIF GIF87a or GIF89a
 Java CAFEBABE or CAFED00D
 TIFF II or MM followed by 42 in binary

 Corrupted magic number may make a file "unrecognizeable" Not all software handles corruption the same way

• Some may not notice it

• Some may refuse to open the file

• Some may help you salvage the file

Preservation file formats should allow embedded metadata

- File name / directory structure is insufficient
- Files may be stored in different ways
- File names are not part of files



ndstream

ndobj

O obj <</Filter/FlateDecode/Length 63>>stream

2Tp[^]G<mark>ât.×[^]P</mark>@B<mark>^E</mark>K[^]K^K<mark>=s[^]S^E[^]C_4415Ñ37[^]C³s[^]U</mark>ô3sÓ<mark>^M^T\ò</mark>^U^B<mark>'ôÝ</mark>^Z<mark>'2,^QL^M</mark>@

ndstream

ndobj

O obj<</Type/Page/Contents 3 O R/Parent 4 O R/Resources<</ExtGState<</GS1 2 O >>/XObject<</imgO 1 O R>>/ProcSet [/PDF /Text /ImageB /ImageC /ImageI]>>/MediaB x[O O 988.74 1454.76]>>

ndobj

0 obj <</Type/<mark>Metadata</mark>/Length 640/Subtype/XML>>stream

?xpacket begin='' id='W5MOMpCehiHzreSzNTczkc9d'?>

rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf='http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#' xmlns:iX='http: /ns.adobe.com/iX/1.0/'>

rdf:Description xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">

<dc:format>application/pdf</dc:format>

<dc:description>

< rdf:Alt>

rdf:li xml:lang="en">Target from microfilm reel 0010049> الما و rdf:li xml:lang="en">Target from microfilm reel 0010049

</rdf:Alt>

</dc:description>

<dc:identifier>

Preservation file formats

- Lossless
- Open
- Unencumbered
- Resilient to corruption
- Allow metadata



File formats need not be perfect

Have a realistic view of how your data is being stored

• Respond accordingly

Migrate when new formats are adopted

Using preservation file formats

Not always possible

• Not sufficient to keep data safe forever

 Important part of complete preservation strategy Any questions?